

Bargains! Bargains!

Commencing with the New Year I will sell my whole stock of Dr. Foods and the following Groceries

Fruits, Canned Goods, Tobacco, Cigars, Drugs, Patent Medicines, Stationery, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Country Produce of all Kinds,

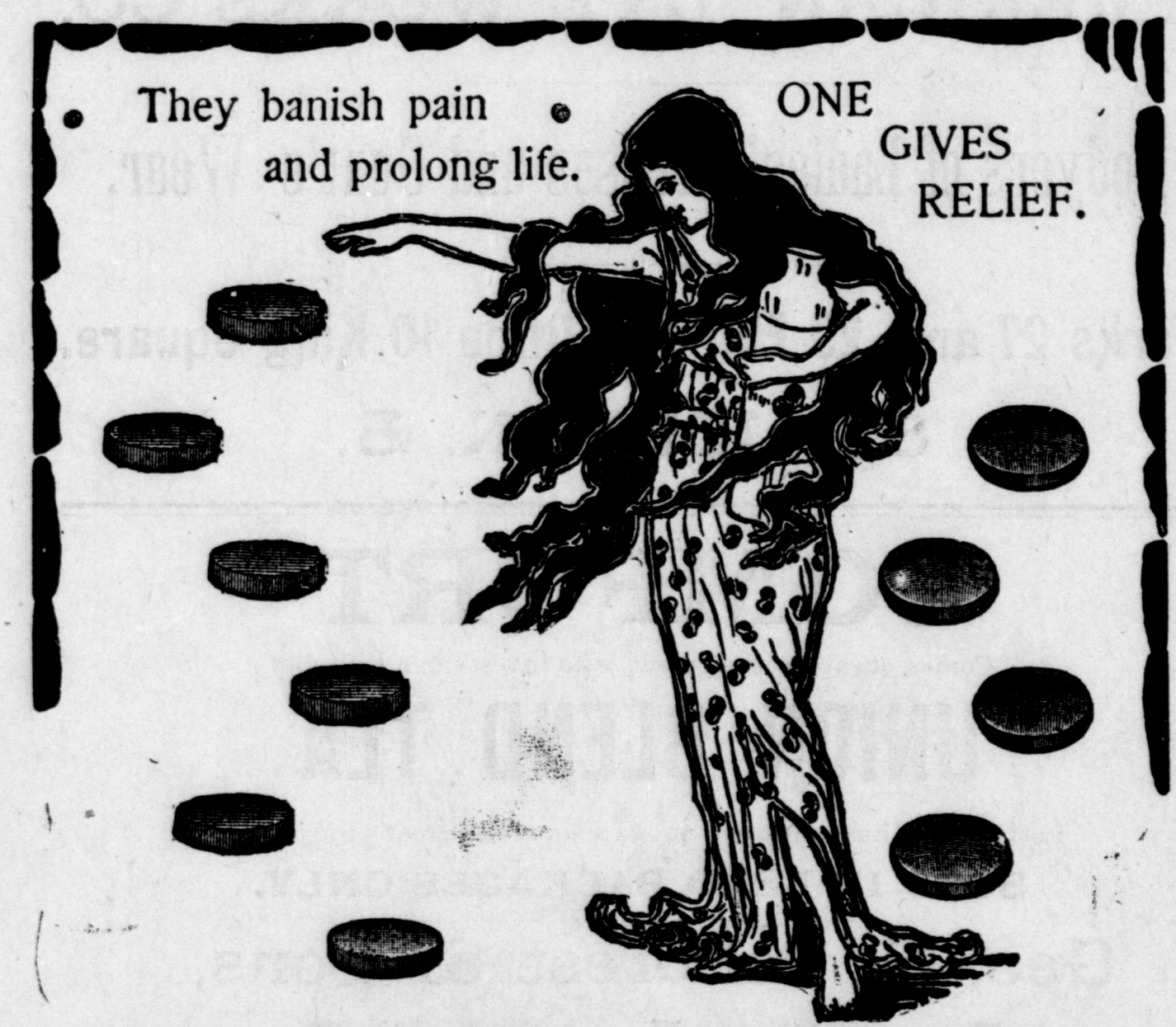
at prices that cannot be equalled for quality in this place, at least that is what competent judges say of them. We think so from quantity sold during Holidays.

—ALSO—

1 two horse knee Sled, 1 one horse knee Sled, 1 pair of bobsleds, 1 express wagon, with top for peddling; 1 double seated open carriage, 1 double seated covered carriage, 1 top buggy, 1 set express harness 2 sets single driving harness.

Liberal Discount for Cash.

J. W. DICKIE.



RIPANS

No matter what the matter is, one will do you good, and you can get ten for five cents.

A new style packet containing TEN RIPANS TABLETS in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at a surprising price—four cents. This low-priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the five-cent cartons (50 tablets) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the RIFANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 19 Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (TEN TABLETS) will be sent for five cents. Best medicine ever made since the world was created.

Oxford Cloth TAKES THE LEAD.

The following are our duly authorized Travelling Agents for the sale Oxford Cloth, Yarns, etc.:

- JOHN ROBINSON, JR., Narrows.
- MRS. J. E. COY, Upper Gagetown.
- WM. LIVINGSTON, Jerusalem.
- DANIEL PALMER, JR., Douglas Harbor.
- ROBERT ANDERSON, Armstrong's Corner.

They will visit the people at their homes with full stock.

OXFORD CLOTH is also for sale at Gagetown, Cody's, Oromocto, etc.

Oxford Manufacturing Co., Oxford, N. S.

LOOK HERE

I have just received a car-load of extra good Buggies and Express Wagons, Road Wagons and Carts.

They are built to order, and the very best material used in construction. It is impossible to find any better in the city. Every vehicle is guaranteed. I also have a fine stock of PLOWS.—Plows to suit all soils. Every person that buys one always recommends it to his neighbors. My Harrows this year are an extra good quality. I keep the best Lever Harrow in the market.

Albert's Thomas Phosphate Powder is Good for all Crops.

Don't buy any other Fertilizer.

Oliver Burden,

Phoenix Square, Fredericton, N. B.

E. C. LOCKETT, Agent at Gagetown.

Farm and Household.

Pruning.

In taking up a tree there is a loss of root and it must be reestablished. The nursery man cannot dig up a tree with all its roots and it would be of no value if he could. If the top of the tree is reduced to correspond with the loss of roots there will be but little check in the transplanting.

A great many have the mistaken notion that a root feeds. It does nothing of the sort. The principal use of the root is to anchor the tree fast in the soil and to serve as a reservoir for the food which is gathered by the little hair-like growths from the branches of the roots from the soil surrounding them. We found this out when some nice got among our pear trees and ate all the roots off. They didn't die, but were almost the better for it. A peach-tree may be pruned to a walking stick and do better than one left with the mass of roots with which it came from the nursery.

With the advent of spring the sap goes to the extremities of the limbs and the growth begins there. In pruning look to the buds on the limbs and see how you wish the new trees to grow. If inward then let the bud on the inner side be at the end, cutting just beyond it. If outward, then cut so the outside bud will be the last. This gives the chance to form the tree properly, or just as it is wanted. It requires a little thinking, but if the location of the buds is noticed it is not only easy but interesting.

Cut all the roots smooth. To cut them hold the tree in the left hand from the under side up. Cutting from the top makes a wound which will hold water, and this will cause it to rot. In setting the tree hold it firm, and with the fingers work the earth down around the roots to press close against them and leave no air-holes; fill the earth good, then press it firmly, and finally pound it solid with a mallet. This leaving the earth close about the root and having every mangled root cut smooth across is of the utmost importance.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Extra Early Potatoes.

Some careful tests in starting potatoes in the greenhouse and planting them late; in the open ground were made at the Kansas experiment station with fairly satisfactory results. About the middle of February greenhouse flats were filled with sand, and in them were placed good sized potatoes with the seed end up and about one-fourth of the tuber exposed. Each flat contained forty-four potatoes. These were set under a bench in a cool propagating-house, where they received partial light, and a temperature of 50 to 65 degrees. Strong sprouts began to grow from the exposed eye, very different in appearance from those of potatoes sprouting in the dark. March 22 they were planted in furrows, the tubers being carefully removed from the sand and planted entire in the same position and fourteen inches apart in rows. Ordinary whole tubers which had been kept in the cellar and sprouted in bulk were planted. As a check, cut seed of the same variety was also planted. Both lots of the whole seed kept ahead of the seed which had been cut. June 1 the greenhouse sprouts showed excellent young table potatoes, while the others were fully a week later. The difference in yield is not very marked, the chief value being the gain of a week in earliness.—American Agriculturist.

Fuchsias.

There are few plants that thrive better in a dwelling house than fuchsias. Their grace and beauty and free-flowering qualities always make them attractive plants. Indeed, few plants will repay more fully the trouble of growing them than the fuchsia. Now, to grow fuchsias is a very easy matter, but to grow first-class plants is very difficult, indeed. It requires knowledge of the plant in hand, patience, and persevering attention. Yet with a love for the fuchsia all difficulties can be overcome and the admiration of friends as they look upon your plants will more than make up for your trouble.

Now here, as in everything else, a mistake at the beginning is a sure cause of failure. The cuttings selected should be strong, healthy and short-jointed, with not less than two or three joints under the sand when inserted in the cutting pot. Each cutting should be struck (rooted) singly in thumb pot, plunged just as if it was an ordinary cutting. Keep them close and moist. A cutting should never become dry from the time it is put in until it is rooted as it causes the wood to become hard and it is impossible to make a good plant from it. It should be exposed sufficiently to keep the leaves from damping, until they show signs of fresh growth; then let them be gradually exposed, hardening them more and more each day. February is, I consider, the best month to strike them. As soon as they have made a good start to grow, and the young roots show through the bottom of the pots, give them a sift into five-inch pots. The advantage of striking them in small pots is, that you get the roots intact, whereas, if rooted in large pots, half the roots are broken off in repotting.

In shifting them from one pot to another make sure that the soil is in a proper condition—neither too wet nor too dry. By no means let the plants lay dry

at the time of shifting, but if anything, rather on the wet side; for, when plants are shifted from one pot to another they are sure to lose a certain amount of supply; therefore, let the soil be firmly and nicely placed around the ball. This is rather a delicate operation, but I think it will be sufficient to say that the plants must be transferred with as great care as possible from the small pots to the larger, so that they receive no stoppage in their growth; for if they do, the wood becomes hard, flower buds appear and stuntedness sets in, and they are perfectly useless for yearlings, which always give such large, rich flowers. The plants must be kept growing. Always strive to have a nice moist atmosphere to prevent red spider, the water to be used of the same temperature and perfectly clean. Use the syringe night and morning to keep the foliage clean and healthy; when rain water can be had, by all means use it in preference to any other. As soon as the plants begin to grow well, let them be stalked and the plants tied up as they grow. Be particular about the drainage of the pot. Place a few small pieces of broken pots in the bottom, and then a thin layer of moss over them, to keep the soil separate; if this is not strictly attended to, the drainage will become choked, and the plants sickly and lose all their leaves. Fuchsias to be grown well must be grown quickly, therefore, give the plants every encouragement to grow by giving them frequent waterings of liquid manure. Get some fresh cow manure from the meadows where the cows have been feeding on grass, say half a bushel to a barrel of rain water, mix it well together with about half a peck of soot. When clear let each plant have a small quantity, say, about a pint every three days, to be increased every week. Be sure not to give it too strong, for if so it may cause all the flowers to drop off. Apply it in the after part of the day, with the regular water. Fuchsias are gross feeders and almost any kind of stimulant will make them grow. Pinching one pot within the other and filling the vacant space with moss, assists in keeping them in one regular dampness; if once allowed to become over dry or over wet the injurious effects will soon manifest themselves in the appearance of the plants; therefore, always keep a strict watch that the soil is of a nice healthy, growing moisture and the plants will succeed accordingly.

A very important part of the fuchsia culture is the stopping, or as it is often called pinching, or taking away the end of the branches. If this is not attended to the plants will grow sprawling and unsightly, but by proper stopping the plant becomes bushy, and the multiplying of the branches increases the number of the flowers. As soon as the young plant has made about half a dozen leaves, cut the head off. This will cause it to send out side shoots. After the side shoots have grown three leaves, cut them off at the second leaf. This will give you two branches more on each, and so on until your plant is large enough to bloom. Remember, do not allow a branch to grow more than three leaves (or more properly, eyes), before nipping the end off. Keep to this to within six weeks before you wish your plants to flower, and you will be astonished by the fine plants you will be able to grow.—S. S. Bain, Florist.

A Convenient Kitchen.

It is surprising how many badly arranged kitchens we find upon our farms, kitchens that makes slaves of women instead of "kitchen queens" our poets sing about. A woman's housekeeping orbit is "fixed" from table to pantry, pantry to sink, sink to stove and an occasional visit to the cellar. This goes on day in and day out, 365 days in the year. If this orbit is not economically arranged, think of the waste, the enormous waste of time during a year. The time would equal a two weeks' visit to one's old home, and if one has a second trade, of sewing, scribbling or even berry picking in its season, that "time is money," and that money would enable one to buy a coveted piece of furniture or go toward an organ or piano.

Husbands like to see their wives looking fresh, yet they do not comprehend how much these little conveniences help to keep us young and free from acidity. Low sinks are found in many farm-houses, sinks that were made two or three generations and should have gone out of fashion with "stocks" and "pumpkin hoods." These sinks round one's back and besides the dragging ache from working over them, the after effects often come in the form of divers distressing ailments. The spare time of a rainy day, a few boards and a willing Barkis would make that sink the correct height and add sufficient room on both sides for water buckets, unwashed and washed dishes and milk vessels. The partition wood-box that can be filled in the woodshed, and then swung around inside the kitchen walls, saves quantities of dirt and trouble. I wish that all farmhouses might have one, also a good supply of running water, or at least an easy working pump in the sink.

A good floor is a labor saver, and by good I do not mean an expensive hard wood floor; a smooth pine one, kept painted or nicely covered with oilcloth carpeting, does nicely and saves one much in scrubbing, whereas a rough, splintery floor is soul-vexing.

Besides the china closet and pantry, you will need a good sized clothes closet

to stow away the childrens everyday jackets, caps and rubbers, also the men's jerseys and boots, which, especially in winter when the average farmer dines in the kitchen, are not ornamental if hanging from pegs or standing about the room. A kettle closet that affords a great amount of comfort, is made in the wall, close to the stove. And right here let me say that these may be easily improvised in the old fireplace that you closed with a fire board.

When possible have your cooking table in the pantry. Most new houses are planned in this way, with floor bins, towel, drawers, etc. With the flour barrel at your right, and the molasses and other jugs, at your left, you can dispatch the weekly baking in quick time.

Care of Plants.

Many palms are sold by florists to people who have never grown such plants and are entirely ignorant of their care. To such the following hints are respectfully dedicated.

Wash or spray the foliage at least twice a week with clean water.

Give them plenty of light but no sun.

See that drainage is perfect, and if pot is kept in an outer cover or jardiniere a little gravel or broken pot should be placed under the pot, so that water may not stand about the roots.

Do not allow a palm to stand in a cold, draughty place, and do not place it close to a radiator or fireplace; in other words avoid extremes of temperature.

Now, the most important of all, never allow this plant to become dry. When the soil begins to dry out water thoroughly, and do not water again until it begins to dry out again. If a palm grower could be made to understand that the neglect to water the plant, to the extent that the soil becomes dry and white, means almost invariably loss of foliage, more palms would be grown and "luck" would not mean neglect to the extent it does now.

Of course if you forget to water the plant to-day it does not mean that the leaves will show it to-morrow, or even next month, but, sometimes in a month, sometimes in three months, the leaves will suddenly turn yellow and dry up without any apparent cause; yet it would be undoubtedly caused by the neglect at the early date.—H. E. Gould, Florist.

Profits from Poultry.

Farmers do not give the hens credit for all that is done by them. The proper mode of estimating the value of poultry and eggs is to compare the work of the fowls with something else on the farm. One who has given the matter consideration draws a very nice comparison by stating that eggs are produced largely at a certain season from the waste produce of the farm, and that in winter fifty dozen will bring more cash to the farmer than a load of hay, which occupied a patch of ground larger than the poultry yard to grow it, to say nothing of the men and teams to plow, harrow, mow, rake, load and haul the hay to market. Yet the fifty dozen eggs can be laid by only five hens in the year, and the profit will be greater than from any acre of wheat or corn after the cost of the production of the grain has been subtracted. Fifty hens, then, should give the same result (with a liberal allowance for cereals) as can be obtained as profits from ten acres at the prices ruling from grain last spring, and one does not want to have to wait until harvest time to get the profits from the hens.

Drinking Fountain.

Not every farmer is supplied with running streams where the poultry can get good water when they want it, especially young chickens, turkeys and goslings. I bought several three gallon pails for 17 cents each and some small pans for 10 cents, writes a Vermonter to the Orange Judd Farmer. A small hole was made in the bottom of each pail, which was then filled with water and set in the middle of a shallow pan. A board cover was placed on top.

You ought to have seen how much the chickens and goslings enjoyed this good drinking fountain. Do not get the pan too large. A space of one and one-half inches below the pail and the outside of the pan is sufficient. This allows plenty of room for drinking, but the young birds cannot foul it. Care should be taken to have the hole in the bottom of the pail quite small. The opening made by the point of an awl or small nail is large enough. I fill one of these fountains twice a day for 60 goslings.

African Dispute.

LONDON, April 6.—The Paris correspondent of the Daily Chronicle, alluding to recent reports of an approaching settlement between Great Britain and France of their African claims, says he has authority to state that the reports are untrue and that no advance in that direction has been made by French salesmen.

Immediate Assistance.—"Mr. Grumpy," said the chronic borrower, "I'm financially embarrassed to-day. Can you help me out?" "Cheerfully." Then Grumpy kicked his caller through two offices and a long hallway.—Detroit Free Press.

"Your sister got married last night, didn't she? Were you the best man?" "Naw—but I was the worst boy."

W. A. CURRIE, D. D. S.

(Late Instructor in Boston Dental College.)

EVERY FORM OF Modern Dentistry.

Crown and Bridge Work a Specialty

Chestnut Building, - Fredericton.

WM. PETERS,

—DEALER IN—

Leather, Hides, Tallow,

Furriers' and Tanners' Tools, Shoemakers' Findings, etc.

Manufacturer of the Famed Bluenose Buffalo Sleigh Robe.

240 Union St., St. John, N. B.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that under authority of the Act 48 Victoria, Chapter 36, the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestry of Trinity Church, in the Parish of Canning, intend to offer for sale, at a time to be appointed, on or after Easter Monday next, a lot of land, owned by the said Corporation. Situated at Douglas Harbor in the Parish of Canning, containing 200 acres, more or less, bounded by Asa Balmain on the one side and John Allen on the other.

Dated the twelfth day of January, 1898.

(Signed) R. W. COLSTON, Rector. JAMES R. MILLER, Church STEPHEN YEOMANS, Wardens.

BOARDERS.

The subscriber can accommodate visitors with pleasantly situated rooms. Telephone and post office convenient and only a few minutes walk from the steamboat wharves.

MRS. E. SIMPSON.

T. Amos Wilson, BOOK BINDER

—AND— Blank Book Manufacturer.

Law Books and Periodicals, Bound in a Superior Manner, Paper Ruled in any Pattern, Color Stamping executed. Orders promptly attended to.

CHESTNUT'S BUILDING, FREDERICTON, N. B.

Gone Astray.

A Bull two years old, dappled red and white. Any person giving any information concerning same would oblige the owner.

WM. McCUSKER, Gagetown Queens Co.

If your boy

sn't on time, the chances are it is no fault of his. Do you expect him to tell time by the sun? Has he a watch? If not that is your fault. He might have a first-class time-keeper as low as \$2.75; up to \$10.00 according to style—all the style anybody could ask.—Good enough for you, too, if you need a watch.

L. L. SHARPE,

Watchmaker and Optician,

42 Dock Street, St. John, N. B.

When You Ask for Pelee Island Wine

Be sure you get our brand, as other Canadian Wines are sold as Pelee brand. Brands—Pelee Port, Dry Catawba, Sweet Catawba, Isabella, St. Augustine, Old Port Concord. Unfermented Grape Juice Chateau Pelee Chateau.

GAGETOWN, JULY 2TH, 1897

E. G. Scovill, Agent Pelee Wine Co. Dear Sir—My wife has been afflicted with nervous prostration for several years, using every kind of medicine recommended, but obtaining no relief until I procured some of your Pelee Wine, which I am delighted to say, has had the desired effect. It is the greatest tonic of the age. I think too much cannot be said in its praise and no house should be without it. We have recommended it to several suffering from a gripe debility, with like good results.

I am, yours gratefully, JOHN C. Clows.

E. G. SCOVILL, Tea and Wine Merchant, 62 Union St., St. John, sole agent for Maritime Provinces. Telephone 523.

NOTICE.

A thorough bred stallion Harry T. Wilkes is offered for sale. He is very handsome and the most perfect of any horse that ever travelled through the county. He is very gentle and kind. He weighs 1250 lbs., and according to weight cannot be beaten for speed. This stallion will be in Gagetown and other parts of Queens county the last of February and if any of the Gagetown sports want to try his speed the chance is open for them.

Any one wanting any other information regarding Harry T. Wilkes apply to H. L. MOFFETT, Central Norton, K. Co., N. B.

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale on easy terms: 3 very fine driving horses. 3 heavy draft mares, handsome and young. 2 heavy draft colts, rising three years. 1 poney that children can drive and ride. 1 Holstein and Ayrshire Bull, 3 years old. T. SHERMAN PETERS. Gagetown, Q. C., Dec. 7th